# The Chicago Tribune.

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## FOREIGN.

### The Surrender of Paris.

### Additional Facts Concerning the Preliminary Negotiations.

### A Contribution of 53,000,000 Francs Levied on the City.

### Bourbaki's Army Driven into Switzerland.

FRANCE.

THE FALL OF PARIS.

THE TERMS.

THE ARMISTICE.

BOURBAKI, Jan. 30.—Despatch forwarded from Versailles on the 28th by Jules Favre to the prefectures at Bourgues, says a treaty was signed at Versailles on the 28th by Bismarck and Favre. The National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux on the 12th of February. A meeting will take place on the 24th of February. A meeting of the Paris Council is called to-day (Monday).

IN ARMISTICE.

Special Despatch to the New York World.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 28.—Despatch forwarded from Versailles on the 26th by Jules Favre to the prefectures at Bourgues, says a treaty was signed at Versailles on the 28th by Bismarck and Favre. The National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux on the 12th of February. A meeting will take place on the 24th of February. A meeting of the Paris Council is called to-day (Monday).

THE ARMISTICE.

BOURBAKI, Jan. 30

The Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1871.

## THE GREAT SURRENDER.

The surrender of the forts around Paris, and the whole of Paris, surrender in which the city is placed during the three weeks' armistice, are calculated to intensify, rather than allay, the agony with which France has been rent and torn during the entire war. The surrender of the forts that command Paris, the disarmament of the greater portion of the besieged army, the convening of a National Assembly, and the meeting immediately of the city, are facts astonishing. But beyond this is still somethin and formidable. The threat of the indemnity which the Germans see to exact is variously stated, and whether the cession of Alsace and Germans see to exact is variously stated, and whether the cession of Alsace and Germans see to exact is variously stated, and whether the cession of Alsace and

## UTAH.

### The Grand Jury at Provo and Its Work.

### A Fortified Mormon Stock Range.

### Duties and Salaries of United States Officers.

### Mr. Hooper's Seat in the Next Congress to be Contested.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28.

Mr. Justice Strickland recently held a term of court at Provo, and his grand jury-for the second time-failed to find bills for the murder of the Parishes in 1857, and for killing a boy, who was robbing a melon-patch, in 1862. As a sign of the way the wind is setting, it is worth noting that the grand jury-list is a matter of party. The foreman of said jury, Sam. Moore, has one wife and one brother-in-law in the Legislature, besides other offices, and the latter taken, however, previous to the passage of the anti-polygamy law of 1862, and he was the most enterprising and energetic of all in ferreting out the facts in the case of the murders, and also in endeavoring to indict for perjury Mr. John B. Milner, who is a prominent man in Provo, who is asserted to have failed on a second warrant to bear later; and who is said to be one of the men who made a "fourth example." They could not obtain witnesses of the fact, either in the case or in any other. Mr. Milner is the man who is said to be willing to turn State's evidence. It is difficult to see how this can be done. If he is the man they want, will he not be considered unamenable with having stolen his indictment and anxious to do so, may not be for all. The said jury was composed of twelve Mormons and was supposed to be square-and apparently was square, and two Gentiles, who were challenged by the U. S. Attorney, and peremptorily challenged by the defense. We used to think, when the Mormons were challenged by the prosecution, that they were challenged by Hunt, and that Hunt's challenges would be called forth by the character of a falsifier, that of the Prophet Elias Blair-and we remember a case in which he was obtained a conviction of the defendant on this false and libelious private letter. But it seems to adopt the principle of the Scotch code, that the guilty commence not in ernest, but the wrong; and on seeing detected, that the wrong is not going to succeed, they and their colleagues become honest. So seems it in the case of Mr. Hooper's seat in Congress. But Fate's letters are inscribed on the cast by an impassible hand; and, by themself, Hooper's seat is not safe. To a candid man, it would be a case for him to say, "I will resign for them;" and that the parties standing for re-election would be willing to run for the seat. But I do not believe that they will do so; but honestly and boldly fight it out. Perhaps he has blinded himself to the participation in wrong by and heart of the bar. He refused to receive it, so as to avoid publicity. Now could he say anything? Would he not write the man who, in his letter of February 7, 1870, to the 282 February, he believed "I know that I am right." How

## COMMON COUNCIL.

### The Sixty Weeks' Parole Bill--The Project Passed by Mayor Mason.

### Reassessment of Property Covered in Connection with the LaSalle Street Tunnel.

### Propositions to Relieve the Assessors.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night, all the members [illegible]. The Mayor called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ald. Dempster moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, as they had been published in the daily papers. Carried.

Ald. Dempster moved to dispense with the reading of the communications on file. Carried.

Ald. Dempster moved to take from the table the petition of Mrs. Bowers, praying for the privilege of keeping a dance-house. Carried.

Ald. Dempster moved to take from the table the petition of Mrs. Bowers, praying for the privilege of keeping a dance-house. Carried.

The Committee on Police, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Bowers, praying for the privilege of keeping a dance-house, reported adversely